

	Male.	Fe- male.	Total.		Male.	Fe- male.	Total.
Mining engineers...	1	1	1	Students	14	15	29
Nurses	1	6	6	Switchmen	1	1	1
Painters	1	1	1	Tailors	2	1	3
Peddiers	1	1	1	Teachers	17	17	17
Plasterers	1	1	1	Teamsters	5	5	5
Plumbers	2	2	2	Telegraphers	1	1	1
Pressmen	2	2	2	Telephone operators	3	3	3
Printers	2	2	2	Timekeepers	1	1	1
Salesladies	4	4	4	Undertakers	1	1	1
Salesmen	7	7	7	Watchmakers	1	1	1
Saloonkeepers	1	1	1	Window trimmers	1	1	1
Seamstresses	10	10	10	Waiters	1	1	1
Shoemakers	1	1	1	Well diggers	2	2	4
Station agents	1	1	1	Not known	2	2	4
Stenographers	9	10	10				
Stone cutters	2	2	2	Totals	229	173	402

TABLE E.

CASES TREATED IN SANATORIUM AT THE EXPENSE OF COUNTIES, FROM
THE OPENING OF THE SANATORIUM TO AUGUST 1, 1912.

Aitkin	2	Marshall	5
Anoka	1	Martin	1
Becker	1	McLeod	1
Beltrami	1	Meeker	1
Benton	1	Millie Lacs	3
Blue Earth	4	Morrison	1
Brown	4	Mower	1
Carlton	1	Nicollet	1
Carver	1	Nobles	1
Cass	1	Norman	3
Chippewa	1	Otter Tail	1
Chisago	1	Pine	1
Clay	1	Pipestone	1
Clearwater	1	Polk	1
Cottonwood	1	Pope	1
Crow Wing	1	Ramsey	170
Dakota	1	Red Lake	1
Dodge	2	Redwood	1
Douglas	1	Renville	1
Faribault	1	Rice	1
Fillmore	1	Roseau	1
Freeborn	1	Scott	1
Goodhue	1	Sibley	1
Grant	1	Stearns	3
Hennepin	42	St. Louis	14
Houston	1	Swift	1
Hubbard	3	Todd	1
Isanti	1	Traverse	1
Itasca	1	Wabasha	1
Jackson	1	Wadena	1
Kanabec	1	Waseca	1
Kandiyohi	1	Washington	1
Kittson	1	Watsonwan	1
Koochiching	1	Winona	1
Lac qui Parle	1	Wright	2
Lincoln	1	Yellow Medicine	1
Le Sueur	1		
Lyon	2	Total	290
Lake	1		

The above table shows that 34 per cent of all patients treated in the sanatorium, to date, have been supported, wholly or in part, by counties.

State Hospital for Crippled and Deformed Children

REPORT OF THE MINNESOTA STATE HOSPITAL FOR INDIGENT CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN TO SEPTEMBER 1, 1912.

Minnesota State Board of Control, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

Gentlemen: Seven hundred and fifty eight children have been admitted to the Minnesota State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children.

Three hundred and eighty-five have been absolutely cured of all disease and deformity.

One hundred and ninety-four have been discharged improved. These children still have some deformity remaining, but they have been cured of their disease and suffering, are no longer in need of treatment, will be able to care for themselves through life, and will not be a burden to the state.

There have been 24 children discharged unimproved. This is due in many cases to the fact that the parents refused to leave the children with us as long as was necessary.

There have been 62 deaths, which is a very small percentage of deaths among children, especially when one considers that more than three-fourths of the children admitted were suffering from deformities due to disease. In short a deformity due to an injury or present at birth is rather rare.

Not only have these children been relieved of their suffering and deformities, but they have been able to continue their education, and many of them have been taught industrial work as well. None of them have lost anything educationally by being in the hospital, for the regular curriculum taught in the public schools is followed, and in many instances the children have received instruction while in bed, before they were able to go to the school room in the hospital.

It is quite interesting to note, and inspiring, too, to find that the school work is really of great benefit to the children in a medical way, as it assists in whiling away many hours in bed which would be very tedious if they did not have something to do to keep them from brooding over their physical condition. It is not unusual when the physicians and surgeons are making their rounds to have the children beg to be allowed to begin school work, and we do so just as soon as possible in all cases, for the children are much better off both mentally and physically.

It must be remembered that while we aim to overcome deformities, our office is also to relieve the children of their pain by our treatment. In en-

deavoring to overcome deformities we seldom use forcible correction, which would cause pain, but instead gradual corrective treatment, so that in nearly all cases we do not cause pain by our treatment, but immediately relieve it.

It seems providential that we started our new industrial school at Phalen Park when we did, for the year following the granting of the appropriation for this building, that terrible disease known as infantile paralysis, which has visited so many states reached Minnesota. The result is that we now have in the State of Minnesota, hundreds of incurable cripples among rich and poor, who will never completely recover, though they are bright mentally. It is of the utmost importance to the state that those belonging to the poorer class at least, be taught some trade, industry or profession, that they may be self supporting. The disease does not affect them mentally, but is always more or less crippling, and their education should be such as to fit them for some occupation best adapted to their physical condition, while they are being relieved as far as possible of their deformities. We are prepared for this with our new industrial school and hospital now located at Phalen Park.

As the Ramsey County Board of Control does not wish to renew its contract for board and care of the children, and as a bill was introduced at the last legislature asking that the hospital of one hundred beds on the grounds of the city and county hospital be returned to Ramsey County, which bill was passed by the legislature, we will be left on January 1, 1913, without sufficient room to care for our patients.

Ramsey County has been very generous in providing the present site of twenty-three acres of land beautifully situated at Phalen Park, adjoining a tract of five hundred sixty-five acres of unoccupied land and water, making it practically a country location, and yet it is near enough to the city for us to have the services of all of the physicians and surgeons free of charge, and for patients and their parents to have easy access. It is also within easy reach of expert instrument makers who provide braces and supports for the children.

We have all of the sanitary conveniences of the city and all of the comforts of city life, and yet the children will have what is most important of all, the benefit of plenty of fresh air and country life, and gardening and light farming can be carried on.

Not only did Ramsey County give us the tract of land at Phalen Park, but there was also donated money toward the building of a hospital and school, which is now fully equipped, and is caring for a large number of the children. We now require on these grounds extra wards. We can use the same building for cooking and dining rooms, and also use one heating plant. We only require room for one hundred beds to take the place of the hundred bed hospital which was returned to the Ramsey County Board of Control during the last legislature. We cannot refrain from expressing our appreciation of the assistance which was given us by the Ramsey County Board of Control and Dr. Arthur B. Ancker, in establishing the Minnesota State Hospital for Indigent Crippled and Deformed Children. The hospital has not only benefited Minnesota, but because of our initiative, several states of the Union have already copied our laws, and are caring

for their indigent cripples. All the extra building necessary will be wards extending out from the main building, and one extra story on the main building for the nurses and help. We would like to have in the basement, one or two rooms set aside to be used as work shops, where shoe making, carpentering, blacksmith work, etc., can be done, where the patients, under an instructor, can be taught to make the shoes and braces necessary for treatment. This would be quite a saving as the braces are necessarily expensive. We also should have two extra rooms in which to establish outdoor treatment, where our discharged patients could visit us from time to time for inspection. We could also in this way treat a great many poor crippled children who do not need hospital treatment, and thus save the state the expense of their board and care. With the department established, we could, too, discharge many of the hospital patients much sooner, as many of the patients' parents have requested us to do so and allow them to visit us from time to time for inspection, to have their braces changed or remodeled as their growth and progress may require, and not remain in the hospital so long.

It would also be a great addition to the industrial department, and would add much to the attractiveness of the institution if we could have one small building to be used as a conservatory for the raising of flowers and plants.

In short, to double the work we are now doing for the indigent crippled and deformed children of Minnesota we ask only four small wards of twenty-five beds each, adjoining the present main building, with an extra story on the present executive building for the nurses and help. The extra expense for maintenance will be small as compared with the work being done. The staff of physicians and surgeons is already organized, and they tender their services free of charge.

ARTHUR J. GILLETTE,
Chief Surgeon.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

When school first opened at the Sanatorium for Crippled Children, January 1, 1911, there was an attendance of nine pupils. Now the number varies from thirty-five to forty and these range all the way from five to eighteen years of age.

All the common branches up to and including the eighth grade are taught. The hours in winter are from 9:00 to 12:00 and from 1:00 to 4:00, ing, sewing, weaving, mending and basketry. In summer their hours are but part of this time is given to the industrial work, such as manual training from 9:00 to 12:00, thus giving them the entire afternoon for study and recreation.

Instruction is also given to each individual bed patient.

Music is taught to some extent, all the children having about twenty minutes daily.

During the year of 1911, classes were maintained in the following subjects: Kindergarten; composition, reading, drawing, painting, spelling,

mental arithmetic, practical arithmetic, elementary geography, United States history.

INDUSTRIAL REPORT.

This department was opened October 1, 1911, and divided into four sections, according to sex and age.

The first two sections included the boys and girls between six and ten years of age. Their work was very simple, chiefly braiding, mat weaving and sewing. These children met every morning from 10.45 to 12:00.

The third division included all the oldest girls and they met Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 2:00 to 4:00. These girls were taught how to weave and sew. During their school term they made petticoats, sofa cushions, towels, and crochet.

The fourth division consisted of the oldest boys. The majority of these were afflicted with deformities in their lower extremities, leaving them strong in their arms and hands, thus enabling them to make many useful articles of wood, leather and brass. This class met Tuesday and Thursday afternoons.

On Fridays the children were obliged to do the largest portion of the weekly mending.

Besides their regular school work, they were instructed how to make beds, wash dishes and set tables.

MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS.

JANUARY, 1911.

Toys.....Dayton Avenue M. E. Church
Three scrap books, papers, magazines and dolls.....Miss H. Ruddy

FEBRUARY, 1911.

Hose, shoes, caps and coats.....St. Clements Guild
Literature.....Dayton Avenue M. E. Church

MARCH, 1911.

Ten geranium plants.....St. Clements Sunday School
Easter lilies and two baby rambler rose bushes.....Mrs. C. H. Nichols

APRIL, 1911.

Tulips and jonquills.....Swedish Lutheran Church
Easter music.....St. Clements Choir
Four story books and Youth's Companions.....King's Daughters
Rented piano for six months.....Miss Grace Loomis
Theater party.....Dispatch Printing Co.
Dinner party.....St. Clements Guild
Fruit, candy, toys and books..Woman's Auxillary, Dayton's Bluff Commercial Club
Six dolls.....Dorcas Society

JUNE, 1911.

Ice cream and wafers.....Mrs. Vanderble

JULY, 1911.

Twenty-four song books.....St. Clements Church
Magazines for boys.....Mr. B. Sauer

SEPTEMBER, 1911.

Flowers.....Mr. and Mrs. Archer
Shoes, two aprons, three dresses, twelve handkerchiefs, twelve wash
cloths and two waists.....Hope Branch Sunshine Society

NOVEMBER, 1911.

Theater party.....Mesdames Gillette, Archer and Daniels

DECEMBER, 1911.

Seventy-five dollars.....Daily News
 Twelve pair mittens.....Mr. and Mrs. Archer
 Candy and nuts.....Miss Hulda Peterson
 Candy, toys and clothing.....John and Paul Myers
 Cookies and Christmas tree trimmings.....Mrs. Fitzgerald
 Books, toys, fruit, nuts and candy.....Catholic Guild
 Oranges, apples, candy and nuts.....Rev. A. Hokanson

MARCH, 1912.

Seeds, flowers and vegetables.....Mrs. Wehring

APRIL, 1912.

Easter gifts.....King's Daughters
 Easter lilies.....Mrs. C. H. Nichols
 Easter cards and Easter eggs.....Loyal Helpers
 Twenty-six geranium plants.....St. Clements Church
 Easter eggs.....Sunshine Society
 Garden swing.....Miss H. Ruddy
 Magazines.....Mrs. Lilegren

MAY, 1912.

Picnic dinner.....St. Elizabeth's Guild
 Stick candy.....Swedish Tabernacle Sunshine Society
 Ice cream and wafers.....Gustavus Adolphus Willing Workers

JUNE, 1912.

Ice cream and cake.....Officers and nurses of Institution

JULY, 1912.

Ice cream and cake.....Dr. E. H. Whitcomb, M. D.
 Cracker Jacks, balloons and toys.....Boy Scouts
 Four dozen balloons.....Anonymous
 Automobile rides, launch ride and lunch.....Mrs. A. J. Gillette
 Five dollars.....Anonymous

AUGUST, 1912.

Three Buster Brown suits.....Miss Flora Pepper

Control Board reports

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